

Remarks

Reconsideration of this Application is respectfully requested in light of the following remarks. Claims 1- 20 are pending in the application, among which claims 1-3, 6-13 and 18-20 are withdrawn from consideration subject to restriction requirement. Among the claims being considered, claims 4 and 14 are independent claims.

Description of the Invention

This Application is directed to a liquid crystal display (LCD) wire that can withstand the unintended chemical reaction. The invention claimed in this Application improves the reliability and durability of the gate wires and data wires.

In manufacturing an LCD, matrix of long wires are formed on a substrate. The wires are narrow and long and formed by photolithography process. In order to overcome the high resistance inherent in the long and narrow wires, wires are made of low resistance materials. However, the low resistance materials are very vulnerable to chemical reaction. Therefore, the data wires or the gate wires may be subject to unintended chemical reaction in the subsequent etching process, even though those wires are protected by the passivation layers or other insulation layers. Especially, when etching indium tin oxide (ITO) layers to form a pixel electrode, the ITO etchant tends to penetrate the passivation layer and erode the data wire layer, causing problems of disconnected data wires and gate wires.

The invention of the present Application is directed to resolve these problems. The present Application solves this problem by providing a novel structure to the data wire and

the gate wire.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §§ 103

On page 2 of Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,043,859 issued to Maeda (“Maeda”) in view of JP 8-254680. Applicants submit that Maeda cannot be used as a prior art reference against the present application.

The present Application was filed on November 20, 1998, claiming the foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119 to Korean Application No. 97-16315 filed on November 20, 1997. Therefore, the effective filing date of the present Application is November 20, 1997. Thus, the present Application predates the actual U.S. filing date of Maeda, November 26, 1997.

For this reason, Maeda cannot make a prior art reference under 35 U.S.C. §102 (e), because Maeda *was not filed in the United States* before the invention by the applicant for patent.

The Examiner rejected effectively all the pending claims based on Maeda. Since Maeda of the primary reference that the Examiner relied upon cannot be a prior art reference against the present Application, it seems not necessary to consider the secondary references.

As such, it is submitted that the invention recited in claims 4, 5 and 14-17 is patentable over the cited references. A withdrawal of all the outstanding rejections and issuance of claims 4, 5 and 14-17 are therefore respectfully requested.

Conclusion

Applicants respectfully submit that the foregoing remarks demonstrate that entry of these amendments places the present application in condition for allowance, or in the alternative, better form for appeal. All of the stated grounds of objection and rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider all presently outstanding objections and rejections and that they be withdrawn. It is believed that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action and, as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided.

Prompt and favorable consideration of this Amendment is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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